positioned within aorta 96, inflatable insulation member 84 is inflated to provide insulation when cooled blood is passed through one or more lumens 98 in catheter 82 in the direction of arrow 100.

B1 cont

The paragraph bridging from the bottom of page 9 to the top of page 10 should be amended to read:

As part of the brain cooling process blood has to be removed from the patient for cooling and then returned to the patient. Preferably this can be done in a single site to minimize trauma to the patient. It is known to use a catheter set wherein an outer catheter extends only shortly distally into the patient's artery, blood is removed proximally through an annular space between the outer catheter and a distally- extending inner catheter, and cooled blood is returned through the inner catheter. However, since the available surface area for proximal blood flow is only a profile corresponding to said annular space, there are sometimes problems that develop due to pressure or fluid build-up in this area. According to an embodiment of the invention, and as shown in Fig. 10, the distal end 150 of an introducer sheath 152 contains fenestrations 154 of varied, uniform, or variable size. Cooled blood is returned in the direction represented by arrow 156, 157 through catheter 158. Body temperature blood enters introducer sheath 152 in the direction of arrows 160 at distal end 150 and through fenestrations 154, to exit at outlet 164 in the direction of arrow 162. Fenestrations 154 preferably are circular, substantially circular, or oval, and have a diameter or effective diameter of from about 0.5 to 5 mm. It is within the scope of the invention that introducer sheath 152 comprise two concentric, slidably and/or rotably arranged tubular members so that the member and/or size of the fenestrations can be varied by rotating or sliding the outer of the two concentric members.

B2